

Use Avalanche
Want Ads.
They bring
Results.

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. SCHUMANN,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 10, 1911.

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Crawford County Officers:

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff..... H. G. Benedict
Clerk..... J. A. Niedre
Register..... J. A. Niedre
Treasurer..... John F. Hum
Prosecuting Attorney..... P. G. Wallen
Judge of Probate..... W. H. Harrison
Circuit Court Commissioner..... O. Palmer
Surveyor..... R. F. Richardson

SUPERVISORS:

South Branch..... O. F. Barnes
Beaver Creek..... John Rana
Maple Forest..... E. F. Houghton
Grayling..... James J. Colten
Frederic..... Chas. S. Stiles

DATE FOR CUTTING WEEDS AGAIN NEAR

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT IF OFFICIALS FAIL TO CARRY OUT PROVISIONS.

Noxious growths may be cut and charged against owner after due notice.

In one of our recent issues C. J. Hathaway called attention in our Public Opinion column to the matter of improving the appearance of our streets and homes by removing noxious weeds. We believe that there is a lot of good common sense in his suggestion, besides we find that there is a state law governing this nuisance. These things may be done with little or no expense and will work no hardship to anyone. Let's all do our parts and rid our yards and terraces of weeds and clear up generally. Also let our public officials join with our citizens and do their duty, and call the attention of owners of vacant lots to clean up.

Although the first time has passed as prescribed by law to cut noxious weeds and brush along the public highways of the state of Michigan, the time for the act to become effective for the second occasion, is drawing near.

To those whose duty or pleasure takes them in the country or around the city streets, more especially where they are not paved, weeds galore meet the eye.

Appeals have been made to real estate owners throughout the country to cut the weeds and thereby prevent the seeds from scattering to the four winds of the heavens. Some have been mowed while others go along their daily routine ignoring the request entirely and violating the state laws.

The act governing this important topic deals with the question very plainly. It is the duty of the highway commissioner or overseer of each township to see that the sections of the act are enforced. And if he fails to carry out his duty complaint may be made before a justice of the peace, and if found guilty is subject to a fine of not less than \$10, or more than \$25 and costs, or to a sentence of 30 days in the county jail or both at the discretion of the court.

It is the duty of the above named

officers to cut or have cut brush or young trees along a highway, provided that the trees have not been set out by abutting property owners for shade purposes.

Those familiar with the question of noxious weeds say the worst types are the Canada thistle, milk weed, wild carrots, oxeye daisies, dock, etc. These should be cut before July 1 and September 1, and as much often as may be necessary to prevent them from going to seed.

If any owners or corporation should allow the weeds on their property to go to seed, they, upon conviction, may be fined \$10 and costs and also pay for cutting the weeds providing the officers have done same.

The law says that the public notices should be given by the commissioner of highway in this district, and then if the owner or one occupying the land fails to comply with the orders, the proper officer may enter the premises and have the weeds cut.

The supervisor in his respective township where this work has been done shall make levy on the property the same as for any other tax. The act also provides that railroad companies between the fifteenth of June and the first of July, and again the tenth of August and September one shall cut all weeds along their right of way.

It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to prosecute all cases under this act.

RABIES OR HYDROPHOBIA.

Good Advice From the State Board of Health.

Whenever a person has been bitten by a dog the first thought is and ought to be the possibility of rabies. Because of an old superstition it has become common practice to have the dog immediately put to death. Whenever the animal is suspected of having rabies, this procedure is highly fallacious and cannot be too strongly condemned, as it often makes the positive determination of whether or not the dog had the disease impossible. Rabies can only be communicated by animals affected with rabies and only a short time before the appearance of symptoms. The dog should be tied or locked up and closely watched. If symptoms do not appear in the suspected animal within a week, the wound has not been inoculated with the virus of rabies. If the dog dies within the period mentioned, the

brain, or better, the entire head should be immediately removed, packed in ice to prevent decomposition, and sent to the Pasteur Institute at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for examination, and if the suspicion is confirmed by laboratory findings and the diagnosis is positive, the individual who was bitten should without further delay be given the Pasteur treatment.

While the number of deaths from rabies occupies no conspicuous place on the mortality tables of our state, the horror of the disease, its inevitable fatality and its gruesome termination makes it one of the most dreaded infections known to man.

Nearly all animals are susceptible to rabies. About eighty per cent of the cases occur in dogs, and about fifteen per cent in cattle. Wolves, skunks, cats and other animals are occasionally infected. The contagious virus is present in the nerve tissue of the infected animal and is most often communicated through the saliva.

The bite of a rabid animal brings the contagious saliva in contact with the nerve fibres, through which it travels to the cells of the brain and spinal cord. The period between infection and the appearance of the first symptoms of rabies varies from a few weeks to several months, and during this period Pasteur's treatment may be given and the disease prevented.

Over ninety per cent of all cases of rabies results from being bitten by dogs. It is therefore of highest importance that the muzzling of dogs be enforced. In Great Britain the number of cases of rabies in 1889 was 312, at which time muzzling began to be enforced. In 1892 the number of cases had been reduced to 38 and the muzzling ordinance which had been with a great deal of opposition was relaxed. After this the number of cases rapidly increased to 672 in 1895, after which muzzling was again enforced and the number of cases was reduced to none in 1900. Let us profit by the experience of Great Britain and remove this terrible affliction from our midst. When animals cannot bite they cannot communicate the disease and the contagion of rabies will die with the dying of the last infected.

Many of the contrivances sold as muzzles are not effective and are simply attempts to evade the law. In a town where a muzzling order is in force, unless a dog wears an efficient muzzle—one that prevents the dog from biting, he should be locked upon in the same light as a dog that does not wear one.

\$1,000 TROPHY TO BE GIVEN AWAY

TO MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS AS A PRIZE.

Donated to American Land and Irrigation Exposition by A. E. Stillwell

Michigan Potato Growers will have a chance to win a \$1000 trophy donated to the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, November 3 to 12, by A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway.

Productivity, edibility and appearance will be the three principal requirements of the prize winners, and competition will be limited to the better varieties. One half bushel of each variety of potatoes comprising an exhibit, should be delivered to the exposition between October 30 and November 2. The yield of each variety per officially surveyed acre, must be sworn to by the grower and attested by two or more reputable witnesses. In addition to yield per acre, edible quality, uniformity of size and smoothness, the judges will consider tenderness to type, excellent condition of the eyes and other points of excellence. The judges of this national potato contest will be appointed by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the United States department of Agriculture.

One thousand dollars in gold and a \$1000 loving cup are also offered for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in the United States in 1911.

One thousand dollar cups are also offered for the best crops of corn, oats, barley, cotton, sugar beets, apples, hops and alfalfa.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTER EXAMINATION.

Saturday, September 2, 1911.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Frederic, Michigan as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class B at Hardgrove, Michigan, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$97.00 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, twenty-one years and over on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a state where women are declared by statute to be of full age for all purposes at eighteen years, women eighteen years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Hardgrove, Michigan, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington within 7 days before the date of the examination, otherwise it may be impracticable to examine the applicants.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Safety of Railroad Travel.

Not a single passenger out of 136,000,000 carried on the Pennsylvania railroad in 1910 was killed in a train accident. This is brought out in a report by the company giving accident statistics for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 for the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, including the Pennsylvania railroad proper, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Northern Central Railway, the Cumberland Valley, the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway, the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway, the West Jersey and the Long Island Railroad. Combining statistics for 1908, 1909 and 1910, it is shown that in that time the number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie was 371,585,277—more than for times as many as many persons as there are in the United States, and only one of them was killed as a result of a train wreck. New York Herald.

Accused Of Stealing

E. E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Me. boldly accuses Bucklen's Arnica salve of stealing—the stings from burns or sores—the pain from sores of all kinds—the distress from boils or piles—"It robs cuts, corns, bruises, sprains and injuries of their terror," he says, as a healing remedy, its equal doesn't exist." Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

The Home Circle

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

Do not think to much of your dignity. Do anything to make the boys think they are having a good time. In short live with your boys. A little fun and good nature will go far towards turning work into play. When you get a boy so that he will love his home and his parents and you will have a strong arm to rest on as you go down the slope.

Home! One is more than ever impressed by the significance of that word, when, even in the roughest little hamlet, and most desolate looking hut, it may mean so much to those who were born in it. It is a beautiful trait, this clinging to the very soil of one's birth place, sterile and unattractive as it may be to those who have no such associations.

We do not care how poor a young man may be if he has good health, sound principles, is respectful of sacred things, is temperate in his habits, and is not afraid to work and work hard, and face the world with a determination to succeed. That young man can be trusted with the best and sweetest girl ever reared in a home. Marriage and all that a good, loving wife means is the developing power of such a man.

Praise the work of your children, no matter how trivial the act. It will give them an honest desire to do better next time.

The stern realities of life permit only short seasons of recreation, and it is only by planning judiciously the arrangements of time and division of labor that a busy mother can insure a child his rightful portion of her company.

Home should be so truly home that the weary, tempted heart could turn to it anywhere on the dusty highway of life and receive light and strength. What a blessing it is when weary with care and burdened with care and sorrow, to have a home to which we can go, and there in the midst of friends we love, forget our troubles and dwell in peace and quietness. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and sorrows form the chief interest in human life.

A true home is a little fragment of heaven let down to earth to inspire us with patience and strength for the way.

A great helper to gladness is a happy home. Many of us would never be able, day after day, to face life with its struggles, its duties, its antagonisms, were it not for the renewal of strength, which we get in our home.

If you wish your children to be respectful to you, then you should be respectful to them. The boys and girls who are spoken to in a harsh, rough tone of voice naturally fall into the habit of responding in the same way.

If the mother is in the habit, in her common conversation, of coloring facts, of exaggerating what she hears and relates, can she expect her children to grow up with a love and reverence for the truth?

Parental dignity and authority may be asserted with the utmost firmness, and yet without coarseness or arrogance. In fact it cannot be well asserted in any other way. A rude father or mother is likely to have rude sons and daughters.

Home is the greatest school of life. Few can receive the honors of a college education, but all are graduates of home. The learning of the university may fade; its knowledge, may moulder in the halls of memory, but the simple lessons of home impressed upon the hearts of childhood, defy the rusts of years and outline the vivid picture of life. "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Where is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide will not waken an answering gleam? Why, these joyful, good-tempered people don't know half the good they do.

There is sweet music in every home where the heart strings are touched with gentleness and courtesy. The mild word, the gentle answer, the tender act, the patient consideration, will touch chords of kindness and make

sweet melody in the family as anywhere. A desolate, dreary place is a home devoid of those little courtesies which are practised in the best social life.

Kindness makes sunshine where ever it goes; it is the real law of life; the link that connects earth with Heaven. Would you live in the remembrance of others after you are gone? Write your name on the tablets of their hearts by acts of kindness or love. The noblest revenge we can make upon our enemies is to do them a kindness.

There is no surer safeguard against the temptations that come to young men and women than a love for home. It has brought back and held many a wanderer in a safe place. It is something not only to love home but to know that you love it—and to know that you are happier at home than in any other spot on earth.

There is no rank, no condition that exempt a man from a kind regard for a mother.

Make your homes pleasant to your children and there will be no armies of unemployed marching through the country.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without inflammation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

Lost or Stolen

From the farm of Frank Ingerson, an iron gray horse with right hind foot marked by wire cut. The finder will please hold the horse and notify Geo. Langevin, at Grayling, Mich. July 13-11

Real Estate For Sale!

40 acres, all fenced. 8 acres cultivated. One mile from Village. \$600.00.

40 acres, Oak Land adjoining Grayling Park on Portage Lake. \$800.00.

Two finely situated building lots on Ogemaw St. \$250.00.

40 acres, good neighborhood, convenient to school and post office, about one third rich black muck; balance good land. A small creek of pure spring water through entire tract. Title perfect. \$200.

80 acres land, S W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section 3, near Grayling. Price very low. Good supply of stove wood on land.

O. PALMER.

WE WANT YOUR JOB PRINTING

AVALANCHE

1912 CALENDARS

A splendid, lasting advertisement for any business or professional man. We invite you to call and see our display.

NEW LINE JUST RECEIVED

Not more than one order received for the same design. They will be beautifully printed with your advertisement. Now is a good time to buy.

AT AVALANCHE OFFICE

Royal Valley Coffee.

If you could be here in this store day after day, and see the way everybody who tries a Royal Valley Coffee comes back for more, and hear their praise of the blend they tried; you would know that these coffees must possess some qualities that others do not—that they must be **ROYAL VALLEY COFFEE**.

Nero, Marigold and Tzar

contain an unusually large amount of the natural aromatic oil—the rich coffee flavor. And because every berry is roasted clear through—but not burnt—they are every bit good coffee. Royal Valley NERO is 25c, MARI-GOLD 30c and TZAR 35c per pound. For sale only by

M. SIMPSON.

The Annual Excursion

\$6.50

Niagara Falls and Return via New York Central Lines

Michigan Central R. R.
August 17, 1911

Tickets good to reach original starting point not later than August 28, 1911.

Low Round Trip Tickets to Clayton and Alexandria Bay, (Thousand Islands). Also Side Trip Excursion Tickets, Niagara Falls to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

Returning Tickets will be honored by Boat Line from Buffalo to Detroit on payment of 50 cents.

For particulars consult Ticket Agent. Ask for Niagara Falls Excursion Folder.



The GREAT MINE RESCUE TOURNAMENT

UNCLE SAM is going to stand sponsor this autumn for one of the most novel and most interesting competitive contests ever conducted. So far as known no other government in the world has ever conducted such a tournament and it is bound to attract attention far and wide. Moreover, this unique event is all the more interesting and all the more commendable from the fact that its purpose is not merely the exploiting of athletic prowess after the fashion of the average "field day." On the contrary its aim and object is the saving of human life and the relief of suffering. It is because of its high purpose, combined with the fact that it is under government auspices, that President Taft, the secretary of the interior, and other high officials and prominent men will be present. This innovation which promises to win a permanent place on our calendar of public events has a rather long name. It is designated officially as a National First Aid-to-the-Injured Field Meet, and it is to concern itself primarily with "first aid" work and relief work as conducted in coal mines where, as every reader knows, there is most urgent need for such humanitarian measures owing to the frightful disasters which occur all too frequently in our coal mines, due to explosions, fires, and cave-ins of rock and earth. The field meet will be held at a place known as Arsenal Park, near Pittsburgh, Pa., which site has been chosen because it will be convenient of access for the miners and mine rescue workers who will compete in the contests, and because, furthermore, the United States government has at this place an experimental station with all the facilities and equipment at hand for giving exhibitions and



space of time, for in these contests as in hook and ladder races and hose laying contests, a second or two may mark the difference between victory and defeat.

The "first aid" tournament is going to have some very realistic features. For one thing there will be provided a "make believe" coal mine, open at one side to the view of the spectators, and in this will occur on signal an explosion just like that which occurs in a real mine except that there will be no actual loss of life. However, men will be apparently injured by the shock and overcome by the fumes and will fall in supposedly perilous positions from which they will be rescued by "first aid" men working in double quick time just as they would do under the stress of a genuine disaster. These rescue workers will be called upon to improvise stretchers from their jackets and mine drills; to hurriedly bring to the scene mine hospital cars; and to do the other things they would do in time of serious trouble. Of course, all their operations will have to be carried



MINER RESCUE WORKER MOVING A STRETCHER

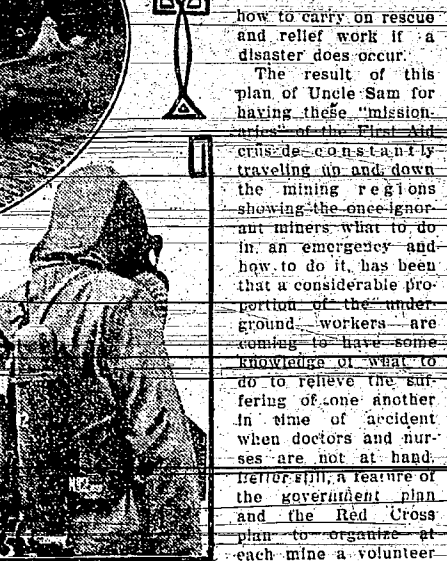
conducting contests in mine rescue work under approximately the same conditions that would prevail after an actual mine disaster.

This inaugural tournament is to be conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the newest branch of our national government, and an institution which congress recently established under the interior department, especially for the purpose of studying and finding remedies for the mine disasters which have been bringing the United States a bad name all over the world for these many years past. However, the Bureau of Mines is going to have influential help in the conduct of its first annual field meet. For one thing the American Red Cross is going to co-operate.

Now the Red Cross has been called on very frequently of late years to lend a hand after some great mine disaster, and it is today instrumental in supporting and educating many children whose fathers were killed in the disasters of the past few years. Thus the Red Cross officials have had brought home to them the need of doing everything possible to save lives in mines and to reduce the number and seriousness of mine accidents. And anyway the Red Cross has been deeply interested of late years in first aid-to-the-injured work of all kinds, so much so that it is now distributing "first aid cabinets" all over the country and has on the road all the while a special car with instructors who travel from town to town enrolling workmen as volunteer Red Cross workers and instructing them in "first aid" work. So that in view of all this it is natural that the Red Cross should want to have a hand in the first field meet to stimulate interest in the cause. And finally the coal operators, who have much at stake, have through their general organization volunteered to help make the tournament a success.

It is expected that from 20,000 to 30,000 miners will attend the First Day Near Pittsburgh on September 10. A number of them will come merely as spectators or because they have been urged to come and profit by the "object lessons" that will be enacted before their eyes, but a very large proportion will be entered as contestants in the various events. It would surprise the average reader, no doubt, to learn how many men are eligible to entry in such contests, considering that organized rescue work on its present scale was taken up in the mines of this country only a few years ago.

Some of the most skillful first aid workers devote their entire time to this occupation. These are the employees stationed on one or another of the U. S. Government's Mine Rescue Cars. The Mine Rescue Cars, it need scarcely be explained, are Pullman cars which Uncle Sam purchased a year or two ago, turned over to the newly-created Bureau of Mines, and had transformed into combination school rooms and hospitals on wheels. Each car has a crew of several experts who eat and sleep aboard, like firemen ever ready to respond to an alarm. They and their car have dual functions. When a mine disaster occurs, the cars in that district are hurried to the scene and the men on board take the lead in the rescue work. At other times when so much emergency demand their attention the cars traverse regular routes, visiting one mining town after another just as a traveling circus might do, and tarrying for two or three days at each camp, while the experts, by means of demonstrations and "night school" lectures in the car, give instructions to the community as to how to prevent accidents and



MOVING OXYGEN TANK UNLADDED

how to carry on rescue and relief work in a disaster does occur.

The result of this plan of Uncle Sam for having these "missions" of the first aid contests constantly traveling up and down the mining regions showing the one ignorant miners what to do in an emergency and how to do it, has been that a considerable proportion of the underground workers are coming to have some knowledge of what to do to relieve the suffering of one another in time of accident when doctors and nurses are not at hand.

Therefore, a feature of the government plan and the Red Cross plan for organizing at each mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers. These volunteers agree to devote enough time to the work

to acquire the rank and file of the miners, Uncle Sam's experts devote any necessary amount of time to instructing these volunteers and the Red Cross and the mine operators have shown a disposition to provide them with all the necessary equipment, expense though it be.

The result of this development of a humanitarian militia in the coal mines has been that we now find at many a mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers who are thoroughly qualified for their work and who can do just as much for their fellow workmen or for miners overcome by poisonous gases as could the experts on any of the government mine rescue cars and who are on hand to act immediately without waiting for the arrival of a government car. It is these volunteers who are expected to give zest to the competitions in rescue work at the big gathering in Western Pennsylvania. "Teams" made up of volunteer workers at various mines have been in training for months for the event, working to be able to do each stunt in the shortest possible

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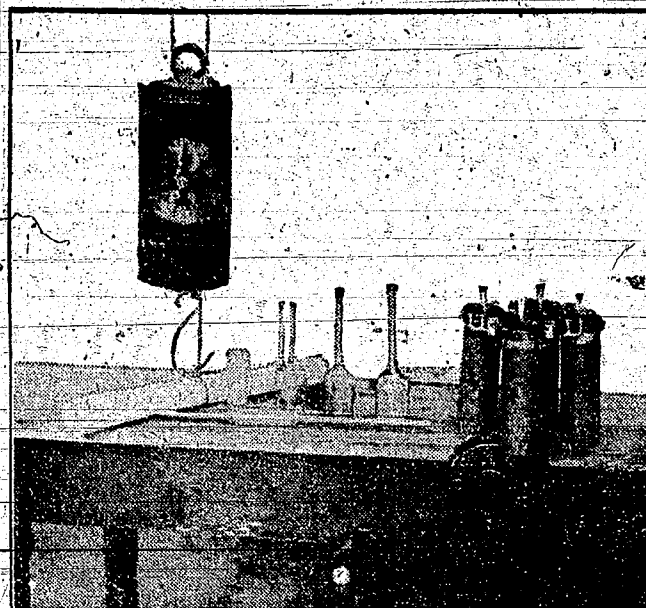
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A SIMPLE BUSINESS METHOD IN DAIRYING

By W. B. LIVERANCE, Instructor in Dairying, Michigan Agricultural College



Babcock Milk-Testing Outfit.

Dairying is supposedly carried on for the purpose of securing a profit. The fundamental element acting as the incentive for any business is the return for the money invested. Too many farmers do not look on their occupation as a business. They consider it only as a means to earn a livelihood and many are too content with this state of affairs.

Any phase of agriculture is a business and should be considered so by the man entering into it. The man occupied in the sale of wares considers very carefully, if he be a successful merchant, each factor which will influence his profits or his losses. He sees that every article sold nets him a profit. If some particular line is losing him money or fails to make as high a rate of profit as he feels he should have, he disposes of that line.

The farmer owning dairy cows should and must if he is successful conduct his business in a way similar to the merchant. He should see that each individual makes him a very profitable return for the money invested. Too many Michigan farmers are actually losing money in the animals not producing enough milk to pay for the feed given them. Is this good business?

The dairy farmer should know exactly the returns in dollars and cents of each cow in his herd. He should know the production of milk and fat from each animal. It requires no

great expenditure and the equipment is not at all complex. The above illustrations show in detail everything that is necessary. One must have a set of spring balances and a milk sheet to record the milk produced at the morning's and night's milking throughout the month. A Babcock testing outfit is also necessary in order that the milk from each cow may be tested for butterfat. Then knowing the milk production and the richness, the amount of fat for the month and ultimately for the year can be computed. Then by an estimation of the feed given the cow, her net profit or loss can be easily determined.

The estimated production of cows are very deceiving. A cow may have produced very heavily for a part of the year. She may have produced a large quantity of very poor milk or a smaller quantity of rich milk. These and many more factors tend to deceive the owner. The only accurate and sure method is to keep a record as described, then if animals are found to be making good returns they should be kept and bred to produce dairy sires and the resulting female progeny should be kept when mature as milk cows. The unprofitable or low profit paying animals should be sold as soon as they could be placed upon the market. This means good business dairying and is the course of a very few years will result in the production of a very profitable herd.

Preparing for the Seeding of Wheat

By V. M. Shoemaker, Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

The usual practice in growing wheat in Michigan is for the wheat to follow oats, barley or other crops which are removed from the field in mid-summer. The previous crop takes most of the moisture; then after harvest the field with little vegetation to act as a cover, is exposed to the hot summer sun and winds. As a result the evaporation is excessive and the field soon becomes too dry to plow in good condition. If, indeed, it can be plowed at all. It is frequently late in August or early in September before a good rain is secured, and much of this runs off because of the hard condition of the soil. It is practically impossible to prepare a good seed bed for wheat by this method of plowing late when the soil is in poor condition, and the effect is invariably seen in the crop.

If the old field had been examined just previous to harvest a sufficient amount of moisture would have been found to enable the field to have been plowed in fairly good condition. The disking or plowing of the soil would have made a soil much which would have preserved most of the moisture and left the soil in ideal condition to receive the rainfall. The important thing in connection with the preparation of a seed bed when the moisture is limited or when the time is short

as in the case of wheat following spring grain, is to get on the field early, only a day or two delay may mean the loss of so much moisture that all operations must stop until the next rain.

If a field can be plowed at once after the removal of the previous crop this may answer very well, but it is better, especially if the plowing cannot be entirely finished within a very few days, to use the disk harrow, to turn a mound to hold the moisture until the ground can be plowed and harrowed. If sufficient teams and help are available the disk may follow immediately behind the harrow before the grain is shocked or it may be operated between the rows of shocks, either of which means are better than to delay disking until the crop of grain has been removed from the field.

It is a more or less common practice to plow under manure in the late summer for fall seeding of wheat. This practice gives good results in that the manure is applied to a thin coat and is fine and well rotted. The plowing under of a thick coat of manure is objectionable as it tends to hold up the furrow slice and allow the soil to dry out. On this account it is usually better to use the manure as a top dressing after the wheat is seeded.

In sections where the Hessian Fly has done little or no damage to previous crops it is best to seed fairly early so that the young wheat plants will make a vigorous growth and become quite hardy before the winter sets in. A good time to seed is from the 10th to the 20th of September. If the "fly" is bad somewhat later seeding (the first two weeks in October) is preferable, as the adult insects will lay most of their eggs on

HOW TO FEED THE CALVES

Dairy Heifers or Breeders Should Not Be Treated Like These In-Tended-for-Veal.

Calves which are being fitted for calves are kept on full feed and forced to become thick in flesh. It is a mistake to use this same method in raising dairy heifers or breeding stock, because fatness and sleekness are not an indication that the animal is making a proper growth of bone and muscle. Too little food is a safer guide than too much.

Ten pounds or five quarts is enough for most calves during the first two or three weeks, but this may be increased to fifteen later. Any change from full milk to skimmed milk should be made gradually and some rich food such as oil meal should be added. If the oil meal is converted into a jelly by adding boiling water, it is relished by young calves, which soon learn to look for it at the bottom of the pail. At first a tablespoonful is sufficient for a feed. This may be increased gradually as the calf grows, to half a pound per day. Corn meal, ground oats, shorts and other grains are excellent for young calves to produce a good, healthy, growthy condition.

Unprofitable Cows. There is but one cow to every five persons in the United States and she supplies but two quarts of milk per day for them, according to the last census. Evidently some cows are not producers of profit, but a means of loss.

Fix the Gates. Keep the gates fixed up. A large gate that opens out of place or drags on the ground wastes a lot of your time during the year.

NOTHING BUT AN AMATEUR

Fair Dames' Questions That Revealed Callow Lover As His True Light.

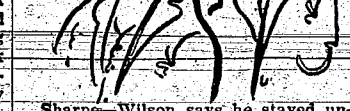
"Do you really and truly think I am beautiful?" she asked. "You are simply divine," he replied. "But there are other girls whom you think more beautiful than I." "No, I don't think there is a more beautiful girl in the world than you." "There are other girls you think are just as beautiful, though." "You are more beautiful than any other girl I ever saw." "I suppose there are plenty of girls whom you consider almost as beautiful as I am." "I think you are far more beautiful than any other girl that ever breathed." "Well, why didn't you say that in the first place?" "That was what I meant, if I didn't exactly say so."

"O, well, go on. My goodness! Must I suggest everything nice that you say to me?"

"What more can I say?"

"Heavens! I'm not going to sit here giving you lessons! I thought the way you started out that you had made love before."

THE LONG BOW.



Sharpe—Wilson says he stayed under water one day last summer for fifteen minutes.

Wise—Why, he must be amphibious.

Sharpe—No; he's a—well, I wouldn't like to say.

In the Church Militant.

Henry N. Clay, the secretary of the Chicago Publishers' association, has a negro cook he took with him to Chicago from St. Louis. The cook is very religious and immediately joined a church in Chicago.

Cary saw the cook going out of the house one evening with a large carving knife in her hand.

"Where are you going, Mary?" he asked.

"I'm going to church."

"Well, what are you doing with that knife?"

"They're a religious dispute going on down there," said Mary, "and I wanted to see my side gets the best of it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Exhibition of Real Faith.

William Spill's little girl, who had been playing at making mud pies, aided by a tiny sprinkling can for a reservoir, ran to her father and he alighted from a car, bearing a package of dry-cleaned wearing apparel. Pointing to her muddy little boots Father Spill admonished his tiny daughter, impressing her with the value of a neat appearance.

That night the young lady offered her usual prayer with great earnestness. "And don't forget, dear Lord," she prayed fervently, "to dry-clean our street, and my shoes, for Jesus' sake, amen!"—Cleveland Leader.

Went Up Twenty Points.

During the recent bull-baiting a broker was complaining to a friend of the dull trading. "Business," he said, "What can one do in the way of business with the mercury standing at 100?"

"Do!" replied his friend. "Great Scott, man, it's the chance of a lifetime to sell Mercury!"—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Ultimate Limit.

First Dentist—My work is so painful that my patients often fall asleep while I am at their teeth.

Second Dentist—That's nothing. Mine all want to have their pictures taken to catch the expression of delight on their faces.

Father Time.

"Time flies."

"Got the old man in an airship, have they?"

"That's Good"

Is often said of

Post Toasties

when eaten with cream or rich milk and a sprinkle of sugar if desired.

That's the cue for housekeepers who want to please the whole family.

Post Toasties are ready to serve direct from the package—

Convenient

Economical

Delicious

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO. L.M.

DAVIS CEREAL CO.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE

ask of Life Today is: Clear Away Pain and Its Sources. Says a Writer in Harper's.

Men are beginning to see the value of living in the moment. Instead of brooding the evil of misadventure and hoping for some future heaven, they rather realize that there is a way, if we have but energy and will, of transforming the moment until it shall be

that men will invite their own discipline and make their own voluntary renunciations gladly because of the good that results.

To seek to minimize and to destroy the sources of sorrow in life, whether these be poverty or evil living, ignorance or dishonesty or selfishness, enlarges a man's nature and relates him to the world in which he lives, and the very effort in itself and its enlarging effects are forms of happiness. It increases the world's joy for the man who makes the effort no less than for

all those who come in contact with him—Harper's Weekly.

Hence the Hellenism.

"Poor Titterbury fell off his house and his wife was alarmed by his hollow moans."

"It seems to me that hollow moans is a hackneyed term."

"Maybe so, but it applies very well in this case."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, Titterbury fell into an empty rain barrel."

We do not require the same attainments from all. Some are well taught, some are ill taught; some are not taught at all. Some have naturally good dispositions. Not one has had power to fulfil the law completely. Therefore it is no crime in him if he fails. We reckon as faults those only which arise from idleness, willfulness, selfishness and deliberate preference of evil to good. Each is judged according to what he has received.—James Anthony Froude.

HUMAN HINDRANCES.

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Crawford Avalanche.

G. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .40

Published as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY AUG. 10

230 MICHIGAN EDITORS VOTE FOR W. H. TAFT FOR PRESIDENT.

Majority Also Endorse Chase S. Osborn and Wm. Alden Smith.

The following is a tabulated result of the poll taken by the Grand Rapids Herald of the political opinions of 300 journalists in Michigan:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Taft	230
Roosevelt	25
La Follette	21
No Choice	14
Hughes	4
Osborn	2
Smith	1
Cummings	1
Beveridge	1
Marshall	1

FOR GOVERNOR.

Osborn	241
No Choice	22
Kelley	9
Muselman	8
Martindale	8
Sleeper	4
Glasgow	4
Boss	3
Postal	1

FOR SENATOR.

William Alden Smith	238
No Choice	47
McRae	4
Osborn	2
Hamilton	2
Samuel W. Smith	1
Charles W. Garfield	1
Joseph W. Fordney	1
A. E. Sleeper	1
J. C. McLaughlin	1
W. H. Aitkin	1
Fred C. Wetmore	1

This table tells in a nutshell the result of The Herald's latest poll to gauge the advance political sentiment of Michigan on the three big national issues which will feature the campaign of 1912.

On the question of what candidates are desired as Republican nominees for these three big positions, the result would indicate a very positive desire for the re-nomination of President Taft and Senator Smith and an equally insistent demand that Governor Osborn shall reconsider his announced one-term decision and permit his name to go before the people for a second term.

However, this is rather early in the season to form definite conclusions. Governor Osborn may refuse to accept the nomination, besides most people are not inclined to urge such honors upon a man when there are many other worthy aspirants.

The editor of the Herald Times, Lincoln, Mich., asks which was the more beneficial contribution to the Oscoda Avalanche: his \$50.00 and a speech by Gov. Osborn, or Secretary of State Fred Martindale's check for \$101.50—two weeks' salary. Let the voters decide for themselves.

Wm. J. Bryan has got the double cross, and from his own party, too. His party maintains that Bryan is honest, all right, but if Bryan is honest his party must be dishonest and there you are. Pittsford Reporter.

Governor Osborn will stand for a second term if the people will stand for him. And right there is the rub.

The Illinois political muddle is hard to understand—such a rotten mess. What good will it do?

Old Age Pensions.

Victor L. Berger, Congressman from Wisconsin, introduced in the House a bill to pension the veterans of industry.

ENTITLED TO IT.

The bill provides for a basic pension of \$4.00 for every man and woman more than 60 years old. "The old working men and working women," declares Berger, "are entitled to a living outside of the poor houses and without the aid of private charity. If the old parties and the Supreme court do not realize the fact they will be wiped out of existence, together with the old constitution."

Referring to a precedent established by Congress on March 27, 1898, Berger's bill provides that "the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the federal courts upon the validity of this act is hereby expressly forbidden."

PERPETUALLY CONSTITUTIONAL.

It is the belief of Mr. Berger, that his old age pension bill is perfectly constitutional.

"But some of the capitalistic Supreme Court justices may hold different opinions," says Berger. "The bill forbids a good opportunity for testing the power of the federal courts to annul necessary legislation passed by Congress."

In his statement, Berger points out the fact that old age pension laws have been passed in the principal

nations of Europe, in the Antipodes and even in one American nation. He asserts that through a thousand complex ways the country spends a greater amount to relieve the destitution of the aged than what his bill asks.

TIME IS NOW.

"It is time now," he says, "that we meet the problem in a scientific and economical way."

Berger also introduced a bill providing for the creation of a commission composed of members of three parties in Congress to compile detailed data on the subject of old age pensions. The commission is to settle the details of administration.

The Socialist congressman expects to wage an incessant campaign for the passage of the measure.

Correspondence

Lovells-Locals.

T. E. Douglas has been having trouble extraordinary with his automobile the past week.

Mrs. McCormick returned to her home in Detroit, Saturday.

The little daughter of Chas. Smith was severely scalded a few days ago. Dr. Knapp is in attendance and gives hopes of a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosevear have shipped all their household goods to their old home at West Branch, where they expect to reside in the future.

J. Sunday visited his parents near West Branch, Sunday.

The two little boys who have been visiting at the Smiths' home, returned to their homes.

Miss Mary Finnigan, of Johannesburg, is assisting Mrs. Marsh at the Ward residence.

Mrs. Thos. Welling and children of Pinconning, have been renewing old acquaintances here during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Douglas attended the wedding of Miss Katherine Bates in Grayling, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Lamm's sister, of Toledo, O., is visiting them for a few days.

The Gleaners are planning on giving a Social next Saturday evening, but we have not learned the particulars yet.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Underhill entertained Prof. and Mrs. Buzzell, of Chicago, at dinner one evening recently.

E. S. Houghton made a cedar drive for T. E. Douglas & Co., which breaks all previous records.

C. Perry has arrived at the ranch. We are glad to see him.

Glenn Coleman has resigned his position as Douglas' chauffeur and returned to Saginaw. He made many friends while here, who regret losing him.

TOMMY.

A well known bus driver woman after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaint, was cured by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Cheney-Pickings.

Ira Sewell has a field of corn that can't be beaten. It will be ripe by the middle of this month.

Dick Sewell has a field of corn nearly if not quite as good as his father's.

E. D. Howard's family have returned home from a visit to their parents on the farm.

Henry Feldhauser was a caller at W. C. Johnson's last Sunday. He reports that what crops the grass hoppers and potato bugs have left, are looking fine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Berger are made happy by a visit from their daughter and sister and their families, from Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. E. Martin has moved from Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of making a home near here.

Dick Sewell and family are reaping a harvest of buckwheat berries.

Frank Dompier took a load of Ohio people to Mr. Berger's for a visit, last Sunday.

PICKEN.

Buy it now. Now is the time to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy has no superior. For sale by all dealers.

Beaver Creek Breezes.

Mrs. Kimbeau and little son are the guests of Mr. Cook.

John Hanna has been in Rosconm, attending to some business affairs.

Mrs. Irene Roenapies, of Chicago, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Harris, at the John Hanna place.

Word has been received that Ralph Hanna was married last week to a Dakota lady formerly from this place. Further particulars next week.

L. C. NIELSON.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, in a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers.

WANT AD COLUMN

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The "Avalanche" will run, FREE OF CHARGE, for residents of Grayling and vicinity, "Help Wanted" and "Situation Wanted" advertisements. If you want a position or have one for somebody, tell it to the "Avalanche" and, with no charge to you, we will tell all the "Avalanche" readers about it. The advertisements are limited to fifteen words. Advertisements from employment agencies and for "Salesmen," "Canvassers," "Agents" or "Demonstrators" wanted, are not included in this free offer, but will be charged for at regular rates.

All other want advertisements inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, with a minimum charge of fifteen cents for the first insertion.

LET US KNOW WHEN YOUR WANTS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED.

THOSE accepting our FREE "Help Wanted" and "Situation Wanted" offers must fill out blank below and send with the advertisement.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

WANTED—Lady to assist in house cleaning. Apply at Avalanche office.

WANTED—A good cow, fresh milk or coming in soon. No tickler or jumper wanted. Address P. Aebi.

Help wanted at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Tray room, dining room and table waiting. Aves 18-35 years. Pleasant surroundings and good wages. Address Employment Dept., Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich. aug10

WANTED—Work of any kind. Enquire of Mrs. Burrows, opposite Sorenson's warehouse.

Attack Like Tigers.

In fighting to keep the blood pure the white corpuscles attack disease germs like tigers. But often germs multiply so fast the little fighters are overcome. Then see pimples, boils, eczema, salt rheum and sores multiply and strength and appetite fail. This condition demands Electric Bitters to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to expel poisons from the blood. "They are the best blood purifier," writes C. T. Budahn of Tracy, Cal. "I have ever found." They march rich, red blood, strong nerves and build your host of health. Try them. 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co's.

Bismarck and Coffee.

Among the coffee drinkers a high place must be given to Bismarck, says the London Chronicle. He liked coffee unadulterated. While with the Prussian army in France he one day entered a country inn and asked the host if he had any chicory in the house. He had, Bismarck said. "Well, bring it to me, all you have." The man obeyed and handed Bismarck a canister full of chicory. "Are you sure this is all you have?" demanded the chancellor. "Yes, my lord, every grain." "Then," said Bismarck, keeping the canister by him, "go now and make me a pot of coffee."

Mixed History.

A university student who was being examined in history wrote: "Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry, with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak." Another wrote: "The gods of the Indians are chiefly Mohammed and Buddha, and in their spare time they do lots of carving."

The Difficulty.

The First Worker—Manner born be blowed! 'Joon mean ter say I me an' you come late a bit of splash, we couldn't keep our ends up with these ore-docks and people?"

His Doubting Fellow—Oh, we should be alright, but our misused give the game away, yer know.—The Sketch.

Thirty Years Together.

Thirty years of association—think of it. How many of good things stands out in that time—or the worthlessness of a bad one. So there's no guesswork in this evidence of Thos. Agness, Concord, Mich., who writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for 30 years, and it's the best cough and cold cure I ever used." Once it finds entrance in a home you can't pry it out. Many families have used it forty years. It's the most infallible throat and lung medicine on earth. Unequaled for lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, croup, quinsy or sore lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottle free. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis & Co.

Life's Lesson.

Life is a lesson in compromise, and we are never further from being satisfied than when we have got all we want.

Definition of a Bore.

A bore is a man who wishes to keep talking about himself when I wish to talk about myself.—Exchange.

Seemed to Give Him a New Stomach.

"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment relieved me to any good," writes H. M. Young, Editor of the Sun, Lake View, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all dealers.

Don't Blame Your Feet!

It's the shoes you are wearing that makes them ache.

You want shoes that wear. Yes, but also shoes that are stylish. Shoes that fit snugly in the arch. Shoes that hold their shape. Women who wear the E. P. Reed, Pump and Ties are never disappointed for they are the Acme of the Craftman's skill.

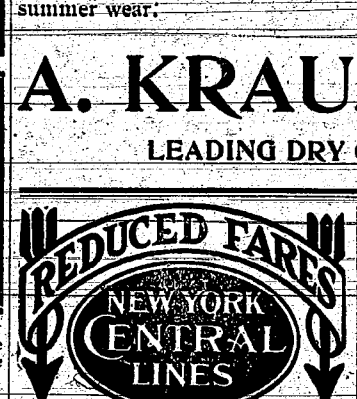
Bostonian Shoes and Oxfords in all Leathers; Patent, Gun Metal and Tan, lace or button \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

LADIES' COATS SUITS AND SKIRTS

Price cutting never before equalled actual valued and original costs utterly lost sight of in our determination to clear out stock of summer wear.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.



Sunday Excursions

via

Michigan Central

Each Sunday in August

(Returning same day)

TO

Indian River 90c

Topinabee 95c

Cheboygan \$1.15

Mackinaw City \$1.35

Train leaves 7:00 a. m.

Tickets accepted in coaches only.

Baggage will not be checked on these tickets.

No. 225—aug 10-11

SUNDAY EXCURSION

via

Michigan Central

AUGUST 20, 1911

(Returning the same day)

TO

DETROIT \$2.25

Train leaves 1:00 a. m.

BAY CITY \$1.40

SAGINAW \$1.60

Train leaves 7:00 a. m.

Tickets accepted in coaches only.

Baggage will not be checked on these tickets.

No. 226—aug 10-3v

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias dated August 9th, A. D. 1911, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in favor of Buffalo Fertilizer Company, a corporation, against the goods, chattels and real estate of William A. Montgomery, in said county to me directed and delivered, I did, on the ninth day of August instant, levy upon and take all the right title and interest owned and possessed by said William A. Montgomery, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1909 in and to the following described real estate, that is to say: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the county of Crawford, State of Michigan, and known and described as the north half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen; the south half of the north half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen and the northeast quarter of section twenty, except the north sixty acres, all in township twenty-five, north of range four west. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Grayling, village in said county, on the thirtieth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this tenth day of August, A. D. 1911.

HOMER G. BENEDICT, Sheriff.

State of Michigan, Attorney.

Business address, Grayling, Mich. aug10-6v

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1911.

Present: Hon. Wellington Patterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ivy C. Hinkley, deceased.

Angeline Finkley having filed in said court her petition, praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Augustus Finkley or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of August, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANTAGE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WILLIAM PATTERSON Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

WILLIAM PATTERSON Judge of Probate.

aug13-3v

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON

PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Drs. Insley & Keyport

Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m. 2-4, 7-8 p.m.

Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

East of Opera House.

C. A. Canfield, D.D.S.

DENTIST

OFFICE:

Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours 9:30-11 a.m. 1-3:30 p.m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands looked after.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first floor east of Bank of Grayling.

Frank G. Walton

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.

Collections promptly attended to.

Offices over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND NOTARY

Office in Avalanche Building.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Crown Chemical Co.,

Manufacturers of

Wood Turpentine, Pine and Tar Oils.

Cresote Oils, Paints, Varnishes,

Tree Protector Lotions, Dyes, etc.

Factory, General Offices

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The Avalanche

O. P. SCHUMAN, Pub.
(GRATZING) MICHIGAN.

Sunburn is free and practically unlimited.

Has anyone sighed lately for an old fashioned hot summer?

There was a time when people had no electric fans to cool them off.

Argentine tobacco is used to kill insects and make campaign cigars.

Philadelphia is acting like a baseball team that really wants to win the pennant.

Heidelberg has seen a new comet, but no one can revive a Halley sensation.

This is a busy world, but somebody has time to practice on the piano every afternoon.

Pittsburg has discovered a comet, though it would have preferred to discover an ice wagon.

No scientist has recently had the temerity to assert publicly that the sun is growing cooler.

Fires may be scarce this year, but they won't be if you don't wait the few that have arrived.

At \$25 per night aeroplaning is still a long way from being a common and popular outdoor sport.

A magistrate declares that soup is not a weapon but an edible. In some restaurants it is an audible.

England's new war balloon, the Mayfly, is living up to its name. Some day it may fly. Who knows?

Look on the bright side, dear children. The Saturday rain that spoils your picnic may save a corn crop.

New York has decreed that cold storage eggs must not be over ten months old when offered to consumers.

Never too old to learn is the motto of the New York man who has commenced to smoke at the age of ninety.

Evidently the Chicago bride who claims she gets forty kisses a day is not afraid of the microbe that lies therein.

Boston's official dog catchers are wealthy men, which is almost enough to turn the scales of the cashlessocracy.

We are thoroughly in accord with the Philadelphia physician who advises us not to overwork. Likewise, the physician is a thorough Philadelphian.

English is no longer to be taught in the Cuban public schools. The fear seems to be that it means the substitution of baseball instead of bull fights.

It makes a man peevish after he has walked a block out of his way on a hot day to look at an imposing thermometer if the mercury registers only 93.

A Chicago man weighing 35 pounds has married a girl four times his weight. Who suspects that he will have hard-time posing as the head of the household.

Mr. Coghill of Boston predicts that men's attire will shift toward feminine lines while women's will become more masculine. What will be required to develop a new brand of courage?

A St. Louis man "pleads for a more religious daily press," but the world's greatest need is a more religious daily religion.

A New York beggar carrying a sign "I Need Bread" was found to have \$64 in his clothes, but that was only dough.

A woman who has inherited \$2,000,000 resolves to stay upon her farm. After awhile she will come to the city for real education.

Possibly the most astonishing thing about the sale of a counterfeit picture for \$26,000 is the fact that the purchaser was not an American.

A New York judge ruled that a man in a boss in his own household. Far be it from us to pry into domestic affairs, but we wonder what his wife said to him when he got home.

A North Dakota man claims to have been cured of paralysis by a stroke of lightning. Paralysis will now join the throng who never know where lightning is going to strike next.

A convert to simplified spelling says its use will contribute to the social uplift. It is difficult to see where this applies unless it be that the poor speller will be saved the necessity of profanity under the spell-as-spell-can method.

Every aviation race now has its baptism of blood. Ambition and enterprise in the conquest of the air have grown reckless, and its tragedies are beginning to shock the civilized world into a protest against this sacrifice of life.

Every harvest brings new and interesting stories of wheat transmuted into bread within a few minutes. The story is getting old, but it is appealing enough to be always new.

A woman in a divorce court in St. Louis accused her husband of taking her to a noisy night night. Naturally, she did not want to go. The woman who do want to go accuse their husbands of cruelty in not furnishing them with proper amusements for such is the perversity of the sex.

COPPER IN STATE MINED AT A LOSS

Allen Declares Michigan is Largest Contributor.

Deepest Mines in World

Geologist Declares That Either the Prices Must Be Held Up or the Cost of Production Will Have to Be Cut Down.

Lansing.—That one-third of the ore mined in Michigan's copper fields is mined at a loss, is the claim of State Geologist R. C. Allen, and that either one of two things will have to be brought about soon if Michigan is to maintain her position as leader in the great copper industry of the country.

Either the maintenance of copper prices that will allow the industry to live, or the cutting down of the cost of production.

Said Mr. Allen: "If copper prices should fall to about the level of cost of production of some of the rich western fields, the Michigan industry, and therefore the state, would suffer an irreparable loss."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said: "In total production of copper, Michigan is the largest contributor of all of the states and has the added distinction of exhibiting the largest copper mining operation, attaining the lowest cost per ton of ore, banded, exploiting with profit ore of lower grade than elsewhere mined, and of paying larger total dividends than any other mining district in the world."

"The producing copper mines are in Keweenaw Point, which is a narrow peninsula projecting northwest 70 miles into Lake Superior. The backbone of this peninsula is formed by the copper bearing rocks which are the succession of basic lava flows called trap. In lesser part of acid lavas. The lavas are imbedded with layers of sandstone and conglomerate. The producing belt is one to two miles wide and 70 miles long. Copper occurs in native form in the sandstones to some extent, but mainly in the conglomerates and trap beds. Ores are also found in fissures and in slips or fault places. In these places are often found masses of native copper weighing many tons, for which the district is famous."

"On Keweenaw Point are found the deepest mines in the world. The workings of the famous Calumet & Hecla lode extend to a vertical depth of a mile. This lode is 12 to 14 feet thick and about three miles long."

Railroads Claim Tax Rate is High.

According to information coming from railroad circles the state board of equalization will find itself between two fires when it comes to Lansing the latter part of August to equalize the state. It is stated that this mass of data which the railroads collected with great care last year to show that general property of the state is not assessed at cash value, will be presented to the board with a demand that there be a stiff increase in the equalized value of numerous counties as a means of reducing the rate of taxation.

They cannot, of course, secure any increase which will affect the rate directly, but expect to secure some supervisors into a state of nervous collapse by showing him certain facts relative to values in his county when he comes in before the state board and insists that the state board should equalize the county at the figures at which the supervisors have equalized it. The railroads are known to have specific instances at hand to show what they charge to be gross undervaluation in many counties of the lower peninsula. This information was brought to Lansing during the legislative session, but was never presented to the legislature for some reason.

Michigan Sugar Makes Advance.

Michigan sugar is still the feature of the local market and heavy transactions in that issue marked business on the Detroit stock exchange. The stock gained a full point and the market is well cleaned of stock under par. The cause of the renewed activity and the advance is the fine prospect for the best crop and the excellent financial condition of the company. The directors will not make any change in the dividend rate at this time, but in view of the good earnings, it is believed to be only a question of time when the rate will be increased.

The low-priced sugar stocks also enjoyed a good share of activity and all made gains. St. Louis sugar advanced a full point. German American a quarter and Holland sugar, a half during the week.

Banks Would Change Class.

According to the way the private banks of the state are making application to the state banking department, in order to change their class from private to state banks, the private bank will soon be eliminated in the state. The following private banks were authorized by the state banking department to become state banks: The Citizens' bank of Ontonagon, capitalized at \$25,000; First Bank of Kingsley, capitalized at \$20,000; Edwin Nash State bank, Clarksville, capitalized at \$20,000.

New Schedule of Rates.

The new express rates in conformity with the law passed by the last legislature went into effect, and all express companies are now expected to accept merchandise and other shipments under the new schedule rates designated by the state railroad commission. The express companies have all filed their new tariffs, and have expressed a willingness to comply with the new law, as far as can be ascertained by the railroad commission.

Encampment of National Guard.

General P. L. Abbey has tentatively planned the work of the Michigan National Guard for the ten days' tour of service at Port Huron, beginning August 9. The program indicates the volunteer soldiers will have an instructive and interesting period, with maneuvers and drills enough to keep everyone busy.

The first two days will be devoted to drills, by companies, battalions and regiments and then will come the first of the maneuvers in the form of out-post duty or advance guard operations, with plenty of hiking and service, which will test the previous training of the guardmen in scouting and reconnaissance. On Sunday the regular field inspection will take place in the morning, every camp being visited and inspected as to cleanliness, sanitary conditions and the appearance of the men. In the afternoon the big ceremonial event of the week will take place, in the form of a review of the entire command by Governor Osborn. It will be the first time all the state troops have been assembled for a review in four years, and it is probable there will be big crowds in Port Huron to witness the ceremonies.

People who used to visit the soldiers in the big days at Island Lake will find conditions radically changed in this coming camp. In the former camps each company maintained open houses for friends and big dinners were served to a multitude. This form of entertainment is impossible nowadays owing to the fact that there are no dishes in camp for serving such a meal, the only utensils of that character being the mess kits of tin plate which the men carry. The sheets of earthen dishes were abolished at the time of the Spanish war and have not been put in use since. In consequence of which visitors will have to rely on hotels and restaurants for their meals on that day.

Private Banks Change to State.

Five private banks in the state were authorized by the state banking department to operate in the future as state banks. The present indicates point to the fact that in the very near future there will be a large number of private banks which will be authorized to do business under the state banking law. It is said that at the present time there are at least a dozen applications pending in the banking commission's office from private banks which desire to become state banks under the state law.

There has been considerable discussion about the state house as to the reasons for these changes, but no one seems to be in possession of any information, or if they are they are not saying a word. At the present time there are 200 private banks doing business in the state as compared to 412 state and 102 national banks and five trust companies.

Detroit bankers explain this action as the beginning of a process which practically means the elimination of the private banks, in spite of the fact that there are many first-class private banks in the state.

"The present banking law which limits the state bank to a minimum capital of \$20,000, prevents small towns where there are less than 500 population from having state banks, because the business does not warrant a capitalization of \$20,000, but if the state banking act was amended to permit of a \$10,000 capitalization, it would lead to the formation of state banks in the smaller towns, to do away with many private banks and bring most of the financial institutions under state supervision."

Corporation Tax Being Considered.

According to information from Washington the commission of tax inquiry named by Governor Osborn to determine if the state taxing system can be improved upon, is giving attention to the matter of establishing a corporation tax in this state as a means of providing funds for maintaining the state government. Former Lieut. Gov. P. H. Kelley of the commission and Prof. David Friday of the department of economics at the university are in Washington securing certain information to aid the commission in its investigation, and according to dispatches from there, they hit the capital at just the right time.

The department has been gathering statistics as to taxation of corporations in the states and already has published reports covering New England and Atlantic states and today announces its report on the eastern central states, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith of the bureau of corporations, writing Secretary Nagel, thus sums up his findings as to Michigan: "Michigan and Wisconsin make elaborate physical valuation of steam and street railway property, which with earnings capacity, forms the basis of state-administered ad valorem taxes."

Harugari Elects Officers.

William Neumann of Marshall was re-elected president of the Deutsche order of Harugari of Michigan at the annual state convention at Kalamazoo. Charles Bauer of Detroit was elected secretary, and Charles Haugner of the same city was made treasurer. Oscar Ehrmann, Herman Kramer and John Lawrence are the executive board. The membership of the society in Michigan was shown by reports to be 4,742, an increase of 740 members in the last year.

New Laws Are in Effect.

All the laws passed by the last legislature and which were not given immediate effect are operative.

Among them is the law making it a felony to carry a weapon without a permit from a board consisting of the sheriff, the prosecuting attorney and the county clerk. Hatpins more than 10 inches in length are included in the list of dangerous weapons, so mild will have to get busy with the rule and measure up her hatpins.

SEEN AND HEARD IN MICHIGAN

Sturgis.—Freda Luedders, a sixteen-year-old girl, is dead as the result of the careless handling of a loaded revolver by her friend, Teresa McCarty. The latter was visiting Freda's sister, Erna, at the home of John Ennsley and while in Erna's sleeping room discovered a revolver in the dresser drawer. Picking it up she pointed the weapon at Erna and said: "Look out, I am going to shoot." Erna dodged down at the words just as the weapon was discharged and the bullet went through a window of the room and struck Freda, who was passing at the time, entering her brain just above the temple. The girl died within half an hour. Her parents, three sisters and three brothers survive.

Flint.—Despite the pleadings of his wife, who asked the justice to let her husband go on paying a fine, James Long was arraigned before Justice Torrey on a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. It is alleged that Long drew a revolver when he returned home and threatened to annihilate his entire family. The police found Mrs. Long and her five children in the yard when they answered her call for assistance. Two other children hid in the upper part of the house. Just before the patrolman reached the house, Long fired a shot that tore a hole in the floor of one of the rooms.

Saginaw.—Austin Sheley has commenced suit in the circuit court against Deputy Sheriff Eugene Briggs of Birch Run, for \$5,000, alleging illegal imprisonment and rough usage at the hands of the official. In the bill of complaint it is said that Briggs, through spite work, placed Sheley under arrest, struck him a hard blow and then forced him to come to Saginaw, where he was confined in the county jail over night, the next morning being released by the justice of the peace of Bridgeport township.

Benton Harbor.—Emil Remus, a farmer east of here, was hit by a bolt of lightning and picked up for dead. When a doctor examined him it was found that the lightning had broken his shoulder blade. Remus was in his barn during a heavy rain and electric storm. A bolt hit the peak of the roof, flashed down through the barn, killed a cow and then jumped to the farmer. Attending physicians say he will recover.

Adrian.—Fire originating from a bolt of lightning destroyed two large barns and several outbuildings on the farm of Channing Deal in Madison. A light bolt of lightning, a horse, several sheep and the entire hay crop were lost, besides the farm wagons and implements. All efforts to save the buildings proved unavailing. The exact amount of the loss is unknown, but is partly covered by the \$2,000 insurance.

Grand Rapids.—County Drain Commissioners Pickett of this city and Fellows of Ottawa county have completed the survey of the proposed Deboer drain, which will run through the two counties. The drain will be 5,998 feet in length and run for nearly a mile parallel with the T. S. & M. railroad.

Owosso.—According to a telegram received here from the secretary of the State Bankers' association, the Don M. Smith wanted in Columbus, O., for a similar offense. He accuses here made complaints against him.

Kalamazoo.—All the union plumbers in Kalamazoo went on a strike because their employers refused to raise their wages from three to four dollars per day. Master plumbers declare that they will maintain open shops before granting the demands of the union. About sixty men went out.

Grand Rapids.—Ignoring an injunction issued in 1909 against her usurping or claiming ownership of property adjoining John Hall park, Bridget McNamara, one of three heirs of the late McNamara estate in this city, defied the attaches of the "101 Ranch" wild west show with a shot gun and refused to allow them to step foot upon the lot which is always used by circus acts that visit the city. It required the services of three deputy sheriffs and two policemen to disarm her.

Port Huron.—Grant Thompson, aged nineteen years, of Yale, died from lockjaw. About a week ago young Thompson tripped and fell on a piece of wood, inflicting a small wound. His condition was thought to be improving until when the tetanus germ got in its work, causing his death.

Detroit.—In a collision between two interurban electric cars on the Ann Arbor division of the Detroit United Railways one motorman was killed, five persons were dangerously injured and more than a score were less seriously hurt. The collision occurred near Dearborn about ten miles west of the city limits. The cars, both traveling at a high rate of speed, it is said, met head-on at a switch. A number of those hurt were brought to hospitals in Detroit. All are expected to recover. The dead motorman was Louis Hamilton.

Port Huron.—Fire broke out on the gasoline launch, Elisee, as she left the dock at Stag Island for her return trip to this city, and as a result two persons were injured and the boat was so badly damaged that she will be of no further use.

Saginaw.—Floyd Denow, fifteen years old, was drowned in the Flint river near the Prairie farm while boating. The boat capsized, precipitating him into the water. There was no one at hand to lend assistance.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH.

Two Cars Meet Head-On—Two Aft Dead, and 60 Injured.

As the result of the forgetfulness of Motorman Frank Wood of the Northville branch of the D. U. R., according to the statement made by the officials of the company, a crash occurred between two interurban cars at the junction in Dearborn at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, as the result of which two men were killed and 60 persons were injured; several of them so severely that they may die.

The collision occurred between the Northville local car and the Ann Arbor local. The Northville car had orders to pass the west-bound limited traveling in two sections. Woodin held his car in the switch until the two sections of the limited passed, and, so it is declared, answered the signals indicating that he knew the local was right behind him, but he pulled out on the main line just in time to meet the rapidly approaching local head-on. The cars telescoped and piled up in a jumbled mass. Why the death list was not greater is hard to figure out. Louis Hamilton, motorman of the local, shut off power and threw out the emergency brake, but he was killed in striking the cement road and died within a short time.

Motorman Blames Conductor.

My conductor, F. Dresselhouse, was standing on the front of the car. He said, 'Go ahead,' I turned on the power and ran out of the switch, and, as it seemed, a car loomed up ahead of us. I only had time to throw off the power, pull on the emergency brake and then jumped. The cars crashed together as I hit the ground," says Motorman Woodin.

Big Mine Merger Is Enjoined.

In an opinion handed down in the Ingham county circuit court Judge Howard West granted a temporary injunction restraining the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. of the upper peninsula from forming a consolidation with ten other mining companies and putting through a merger which has been on foot for some months and which involves over \$2,000,000.

In granting the injunction restraining the merger Judge West has the distinction of handing down an opinion in direct opposition of opinions handed down by Judge Swan, of the federal court in Detroit, and by Judge A. T. Streeter, of the Houghton county circuit, both judges having held that a temporary injunction should not issue.

Warden Willing to Build Roads.

A question confronting the prison board of control is the kind of labor that can be given convicts when the present contracts expire. No new ones can be made. The law provides they shall be employed on state account on work that will not seriously interfere with organized labor.

Warden Simpson of Jackson prison says in regard to setting the prisoners to work making good roads that while he has some doubts as to the probability of the convicts being able to give it a thorough trial at any time the governor and board of control direct him to do so.

Little Money for Fire Sufferers.

The citizens of the state are not responding very freely of late with money donations for the fire sufferers, according to the statement being received at the office of the state treasurer. Ten thousand dollars is needed.

Launch Capsizes and Five Perish.

While a party of berry pickers were returning from the vicinity of Crystal Falls to Mansfield in a launch, the launch capsized at five of its seven occupants were drowned. The owner of the launch, John Holmes, and a woman reached the shore in safety.

GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Soon after the liner Manchuria sailed from San Francisco for the Orient, customs handlers found concealed under the pier a row boat containing 300 lbs of opium, valued at \$12,000.

Former Gov. James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, has won the Democratic nomination for United States senator, equivalent to election, by about 20,000 majority over Leroy Percy and C. H. Alexander.

Word has been received at Las Cruces, home of General Viljoen, Boer warrior and military adviser to Francisco Madero, that Viljoen has been appointed as chief officer of rurales in Mexico.

Five hundred Maderista soldiers under Col. Estrada have arrived in Juarez from Chihuahua, and will remain as a permanent garrison. The arrival of the troops, it is believed, will do away with further trouble in Juarez.

Upsetting a practice of more than 30 years the senate and house conferees have agreed to eliminate as a proposition of an extra month's salary to state employees of the capital. This saves the government about \$140,000.

Dislocation of eleven mutual fire insurance companies of Philadelphia, brought into court by State Insurance Commissioner Samuel W. McCulloch, charged with operating in a "dishonest and unsafe manner," will be made by the Dauphin county court.

Mrs. Albert Hall, 35, is dead in Utica of hookworm disease. This is the first death from this cause ever reported in central New York.

Mrs. Hall contracted the disease in Manila, where she was a school teacher prior to her marriage.

A thirty-nine-year-old weather record for August 3 was broken at Denver when the government weather bureau thermometer registered a minimum of 48 degrees or 16 above freezing. The lowest previous record on this date was 51 degrees in August, 1884.

In a 60-minute scrap at Provincetown, Mass., a dozen torpedo destroyers defeated a fleet of German submarines, the big craft were at the mercy of the speedy assailants when a blanket of fog suddenly fell upon the ships and suspended hostilities.

The fortifying of the Panama canal will begin this week at the Pacific entrance of the waterway, Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, who returned from Panama, announced to complete the fortifications simultaneously with the opening of the canal.

The condition of Pope Pius, although quite normal, is not alarming in the slightest degree. The weakness following the last indisposition of his holiness has been due chiefly to the exceptional heat which, although it has not reached as high a degree as the other capitals of Europe, is very depressing.

Mrs. Belle A. Mansfield, 65, the first woman ever admitted to the bar in the United States, died suddenly at the home of her brother, Judge W. J. Babb, in Aurora, Ill. She was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1868. At the time of her death she was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Depauw university, Greencastle, Ind.

Preparations for a magnificent memorial fountain to be erected on the plaza of the new union station, Washington, D. C., have received impetus with the opening of bids for its construction. Arthur L. Smith & Co. of Washington, D. C., was the lowest of 12 bidders, offering to erect the memorial in granite, complete, except the plumbing, for \$300,000, or in marble for \$450,000. The lowest bidder for the plumbing was Cross Brothers & Co., Worcester, Mass., at \$2,900. The memorial will consist of a life-size statue of the discoverer against a background formed by an enormous fountain and several allegorical figures.

The Upper Peninsula people are preparing to attend the Michigan State Fair this year in considerable numbers. The U. P. development bureau are planning to make a large exhibit at the fair and they propose to let fair visitors know that the U. P. is rapidly coming to the front in agriculture and horticulture. Notwithstanding the fact that the fair is from the U. P. will come to Detroit, September 6th to return the visit recently made by the Detroit Board of Commerce, the fair management has been requested to set aside a day to be known as Upper Peninsula day, and the Michigan State Fair, September 22nd, as the date. The railroads and steamboat lines have promised to give a round-trip reduced rate for the Upper Peninsula people and the fair management is advised that the upper country people are coming down in large numbers.

A member of the executive committee of the Upper Peninsula development bureau in writing President Newton of the State Fair says: "We want the people up here to understand that the State Fair belongs to the Upper Peninsula as well as to the lower, and that we should all unite in making it the greatest fair in the United States. I believe the setting apart a day at the fair to be known as Upper Peninsula day will be the beginning of a greater interest in the State Fair by the people above the straits and that each succeeding year will show a deeper interest."

Notices were posted in the Fall River, Mass., Iron Works company mill Wednesday that after August 4, they would be shut down until further notice. The shutdown affects 5,000 operatives and idleness will cost them \$55,000 a week in wages.

The Connecticut legislature will be asked to change the usual date of election in the state this year, because it falls on the same date as Yom Kippur, one of the most important holidays in the Jewish calendar. The legislature will be asked to transfer the fall elections from Oct. 2 to a date a few days earlier or later.

An official statement issued by the American Tobacco company last week declared that the information that no dividends on the common stock will be declared at the present time, which would ordinarily be payable in September.

An official denial was made in New York by an officer of the National City bank that the newly formed National City Company, an outshoot of the American City company, was planning to take that corporation the controlling interest in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies after those companies are dissolved.

WILL BE 433 CONGRESSMEN

SENATE AGREES TO BILL PROVIDING A LARGER HOUSE.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE CHOSEN AT LARGE IN 1912.

The Measure Will Take Effect On and After March 3, 1913—Michigan Gets One New Member.

After accepting an amendment by Senator Burton of Ohio providing that added representatives shall be nominated at large in the same manner as the governor until their states shall have been readjusted, the senate passed by viva voce vote the reapportionment bill increasing the house of representatives from 391 to 433, and giving Michigan 13 instead of 12 representatives.

The bill now goes to conference. Michigan congressmen declare the house will accept the senate amendment. Unlike the tariff bills, for which votes wait, the reapportionment bill will be signed and become law.

All of Michigan's representatives, says Sen. Doremus, have indicated more or less desire that readjusting be put off until after the 1912 election, preferring to have the thirteenth member chosen at large rather than to have their own backwaters carved up.

Prospective candidates for the Republican nomination at large are said to include: Edwin Denby, Patrick H. Kelley, W. Frank Knox, Harry Smith and Gerrit Diekenma.

The senate adopted the Burton amendment to the bill by a vote of 39 to 23, after defeating an amendment by Senator Root to leave the membership at 391, by a vote of 46 to 23.

The reapportionment bill is so drawn that no state will lose in representation, but in some cases there will be a decided increase. New York heads the list with an increase of six members; Pennsylvania gains four; California and Oklahoma, three each; Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Washington, two each; and Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia, one each.

Michigan will take effect on and after March 3, 1913. With the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood with one representative each, the membership under the present bill would advance to 435.

Three World Powers Sign Peace Plan.

Three of the world's greatest powers, Great Britain, France and the United States, have signed a peace plan in London, which is in the way to the coveted goal of modern statesmen—universal peace. America and Great Britain and America and France have signed general arbitration treaties for the peaceful settlement of all disputes that may arise in the future, even though they concern the national honor or vital interests of the signatories, subjects invariably excepted in existing arbitration treaties.

To Jean Jules Jusserand came the signal honor of signing an arbitration treaty between the United States and France, the treaty being signed at the signing of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This distinction is possibly of more personal satisfaction than that gained from having been the first foreign diplomat to come forward with a tentative proposal to all nations for just such a treaty as has been concluded. Mr. Jusserand has been the French ambassador to the United States since 1902, and while Roosevelt was president was a member of the famous "tennis cabinet."

President Simon Galt.

Gen. Antoine Simon sailed from Haiti for Kingston, Jamaica, the refuge of Haiti's fallen heroes, as the warship 17 December, which took its name from the day that he was unanimously elected president of the black republic—boomed a doleful farewell.

He follows in the wake of Nord Alexis, whom he replaced in the last month of 1908, and he leaves the capital in the possession of Gen. Cincinnatus Lescotte, whom he had driven into exile with his deposed chief, and Gen. Antenor Firmin a rival for the presidency whom he incited by sending him as minister to Cuba.

Eight Maniacs Perish in Flaming.

At least eight, and perhaps 10 lives were lost in a fire which partly destroyed one of the main buildings of the insane asylum on the side of the mountain south-west of Hamilton, Ont.

There were 800 patients in the building when the fire was discovered, and it was only a well-trained fire-fighting corps and splendid coolness and bravery among the nurses that averted a frightful loss of life.

F. A. Black, H. C. Whitney, and other Detroiters will operate a book-carrying factory in Millard.

Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, the labor leaders, were allowed 20 days by Justice Wright in which to answer the charges of contempt against them as contained in a second report of the committee of prosecutors in the Bucks Store & Range case.

Mahmoud El Housseini, a native of Arabia, and said to be closely identified with the Turkish government, has left Saginaw, where he was a guest of Benton Hanchett and is en route to Minneapolis on his second tour of the United States. Speaking of his people he says: "They have been asleep for four thousand years."

Sixty-eight Chicago boys between the ages of 7 and 17 have disappeared from their homes in the last two weeks. In a majority of cases the parents say the boys left home because they wanted to become cowboys.

It is reported unofficially that Premier Katsura of Japan has resigned, recommending Marquis Boloiki as his successor, and that the change will be announced officially on August 25. Various rumors are circulating that the resignation will be followed by a series of lectures thus far as to whom Katsura, it is believed, will remain "the power behind the throne."

